5: Simons K-5 (ca. 1882) 1885
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called *guva* if made of plaited straw, and *capanaa* if made of wool, with large tassel (worn behind). The two can be combined and adorned with a couple of feathers in front. When made entirely of feathers, it becomes *tardua*. An Indian's toilet would not be complete without a *kapiperito*, a piece of leather fastened round the left wrist by a twist of wool to receive the recoil of the bow-string when shooting. Paint is common to both sexes, and in excess. They assert that it saves their complexions from the sun. The last thing an Indian does, on mounting horse for the day's journey, is to call for the powder-box, and plentifully besprinkle his face. The powders *napanapo* or *warua* are rotten wood; *guanapai*, a black stain from a wild nut; and *parisa*, very popular among the fairer sex, is the colour extracted from a leaf and mixed with fat.

The woman's dress is invariably, at present, made from foreign cotton, and is a plain sack with a hole for the head and two others for the arms. With the wind it blows out and makes her look like a balloon. The white cotton is dyed black with divi-divi, or yellowish-brown with mora (yellow wood), or reddish-brown with the sankers of mangrove. The Indians are exceptionally clean and nice in their dress, and, however poor, keep a reserve suit for state occasions. Women alone wear the *pina* and the *sirapo*. The pina are like a pair of trousers; long strings of beads passing over each shoulder to cross each other on the breast and back, held in position at the waist by the sirapo, a sort of sash or belt made of beads likewise. Small strings a few ounces in weight are placed on the female child a few months after birth, and gradually increased, according to the strength of the child and the purse of the parents. Pinas are made with any beads except black, a red variety with white eye (*iawkia*) preferred, and weigh from 2 to 10 lbs. With sirapos any coloured bead will do, *pinas* or black once the rule, and they weigh from 1 to 10 lbs. A married woman may wear the pina until her first confinement, when it is laid aside. Poor Indians who cannot afford beads for the pina make it of cotton dyed black and beaded. Among the many necklaces, tumas are the most valuable. These curious perforated stones are only found in the graves of prehistoric races, both in the peninsula itself and the Sierra Nevada. There are many varieties. The round ones varying in size from a large marble to a pea are *tûma* (a name generalised by the Spaniards); those in shape of small sharp-barrels are *cauraré*; the pear-shaped, according as they are long or dumpy, *parâpa*, and *guarirapa*; the bugle is *pawaria*, &c. Mineralogically they are bits of red jasper, cornelian, and reddish soapstone. Their value depends upon the intensity of red and size. A large one at present is worth a head of cattle; a necklace has from 18 to 30, varying in size. Bracelets are as varied and in as much profusion as necklaces; they are called *hipuna*, from *shipa*, the hand. On the feet they also wear strings of cornelians and beads. They have two names, the aristocratic *cashkondo* and the common *pawrikua*.